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26123	7590	03/07/2006	EXAMINER	
BORDEN LADNER GERVAIS LLP			MARSH, OLIVIA MARIE	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<p align="center">Office Action Summary</p>	Application No. 10/787,173	Applicant(s) LOWLES, ROBERT J.	
	Examiner Olivia Marsh	Art Unit 2686	

– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-9 and 11-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dyer *et al* (U.S. 6978163 B2) in view of Burson *et al* (U.S. 6923688 B1).

As to claim 1, Dyer discloses a dongle is integrated into a carrying case, a holster or a similar carrying device, reading on claimed "holster," which is configured to carry an external device such as a wireless telephone (column 1, lines 62-66), reading on claimed "mobile device." Dyer also discloses the carrying device preferably allows the dongle to be connected with the external device when the external device is in the carrying case and the carrying device is configured to hold a wireless headset (column 1, line 67; column 2, lines 1-3), reading on claimed "peripheral device." Dyer also discloses carrying case 1005 includes integrated dongle 1010, Pouch 1015 is configured to hold external device 1020 and Pouch 1025 is designed to hold a wireless headset such as wireless headset 1030 (column 5, lines 49-54), reading on

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claimed "a holster for receiving and retaining a mobile device in a sleeve and a peripheral device."

Dyer also discloses battery chargers 940 recharge battery 935 and when contacts 970 are engaged with spring loaded pins 955, battery chargers 940 recharge battery 975 of wireless headset 310 (column 5, lines 22-25), reading on claimed "the holster being capable of accommodating the charging contact extending from the peripheral device." However, Dyer fails to disclose a mating structure for releasably retaining the peripheral device in electrical contact with the mobile device retained in the sleeve so as to permit the mobile device to charge a battery in the peripheral device through a charging contact extending from the peripheral device. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Burson.

In an analogous art, Burson teaches charging interfaces between portable devices with rechargeable batteries and base chargers (column 1, lines 7-8). Burson also teaches a charging base for use with a portable headset device is illustrated, the charging base may be utilized with any battery powered communication device that requires battery power during portable operation (column 9, lines 41-44). Burson also teaches the headset charging base 1000 includes a main body 1001 with a front wall portion 1002, main body underside portion 1008, and a charging contact device (column 9, lines 44-47). Burson also teaches headset charging base 1000 enables easy insertion of the headset into the charging base and easy coupling of the headset charging contacts to the base station charging contacts without contact between the base station charging contacts and headset housing located near the headset charging contacts (column 9, lines 58-63). Burson also teaches the charging base 1000 includes a headset cradle 1004 mated to front wall portion 1002 for guiding and aligning the inserted headset (column 10, lines 13-15), reading on claimed "a mating structure for releasably

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retaining the peripheral device in electrical contact with the mobile device retained in the sleeve so as to permit the mobile device to charge a battery in the peripheral device through a charging contact extending from the peripheral device.”

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the holster for receiving and retaining a mobile device in a sleeve and a peripheral device, the holster being capable of accommodating the charging contact extending from the peripheral device, as disclosed by Dyer, a mating structure for releasably retaining the peripheral device in electrical contact with the mobile device retained in the sleeve so as to permit the mobile device to charge a battery in the peripheral device through a charging contact extending from the peripheral device, as taught by Burson, in order to have a standard charging interface between wireless headsets and mobile devices.

As to claim 2, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claim 1; however, Dyer fails to disclose holster mating structure connects with the peripheral device mating structure to releasably retain the peripheral device so that a charging port of the mobile device is in electrical contact with the charging contact extending from the peripheral device to allow the mobile device to charge the battery in the peripheral device. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Burson.

Burson also teaches the base charging contact apparatus 800 enters a retraction process during coupling of the headset contact apparatus 802 prior to detent, and also enters the retraction process during decoupling after removal from detent (column 8, lines 61-65), reading on claimed “holster mating structure connects with the peripheral device mating structure to releasably retain the peripheral device so that a charging port of the mobile device is in electrical contact with the charging contact extending from the peripheral device to allow the mobile device to charge the battery in the peripheral device.”

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the holster, taught by Dyer and Burson, holster mating structure connects with the peripheral device mating structure to releasably retain the peripheral device so that a charging port of the mobile device is in electrical contact with the charging contact extending from the peripheral device to allow the mobile device to charge the battery in the peripheral device, as taught by Burson, in order to have a standard charging interface between wireless headsets and mobile devices.

As to claim 3, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claims 1-2; however, Dyer, fails to disclose the charging port is in direct electrical contact with the charging contact. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Burson.

Burson also teaches headset 500 is coupled to a charger, one of the sets of charging contacts of the charger, and charging current is supplied from the charger to the battery at the headset to recharge the battery (column 5, lines 60-63), reading on claimed "the charging port is in direct electrical contact with the charging contact."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the holster, charging port, taught by Dyer and Burson, the charging port is in direct electrical contact with the charging contact, as taught by Burson, in order to have a standard charging interface between wireless headsets and mobile devices.

As to claim 4, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claims 1-2 and Dyer also discloses jack 1160 receives power for a battery charger for recharging the batteries of external device 1115, wireless headset 1125 and/or dongle 1130 (column 6, lines 12-15), reading on claimed "the charging port is in electrical contact with the charging contact through an electrical connector housed in the holster."

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As to claim 5, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claims 1-2 and Dyer also discloses when wireless headset 310 is in holster 305 and holster 305 is inserted in recharger 605, the batteries in both wireless headset 310 and integral dongle 405 may be recharged (column 4, lines 43-46), reading on claimed "the electrical connector includes a controller for regulating charging." It is inherent that in order for the recharger to charge the wireless headset the recharger must possess a controller.

As to claim 6, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claims 1-2 and Dyer also discloses pouch 1015 is configured to hold external device 1020 (column 5, lines 50-51), reading on claimed "base for supporting the mobile device in the sleeve, the base having an aperture for receiving the charging contact and allowing it to make electrical contact with the charging port."

As to claim 7, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claim 1; however, Dyer fails to disclose the holster mating structure is selected from the group consisting of retaining bracket, a magnet, a tab, a latch, a flange, a hook, a clamp, a friction fit, and a tongue and groove. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Burson.

Burson also teaches headset 500 is coupled to a charger, one of the sets of charging contacts electrically couple to contacts of the charger, and charging current is supplied from the charger to the battery at the headset to recharge the battery (column 5, lines 60-63; Figure 10A), reading on claimed "the holster mating structure is selected from the group consisting of retaining bracket, a magnet, a tab, a latch, a flange, a hook, a clamp, a friction fit, and a tongue and groove."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the holster, taught by Dyer and Burson, the holster mating structure is

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selected from the group consisting of retaining bracket, a magnet, a tab, a latch, a flange, a hook, a clamp, a friction fit, and a tongue and groove, in order to have a standard charging interface between wireless headsets and mobile devices.

As to **claim 8**, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claim 1 and Dyer also discloses pouch 1015 is configured to hold external device 1020 and pouch 1025 is designed to hold a wireless headset such as wireless headset 1030 (column 5, lines 50-53; Figure 10), reading on claimed "the mobile device is a cellular phone and the peripheral device is a wireless headset for interaction with the mobile phone."

As to **claim 9**, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claim 1 and Dyer also discloses a wireless headset allows a user to keep both hands free and move about while remaining in communication with a telephone and for headsets which incorporate Bluetooth or similar technology (column 1, lines 12-15).

As to **claim 11**, Dyer discloses a dongle is integrated into a carrying case, a holster or a similar carrying device, reading on claimed "holster," which is configured to carry an external device such as a wireless telephone (column 1, lines 62-66), reading on claimed "mobile device." Dyer also discloses the carrying device preferably allows the dongle to be connected with the external device when the external device is in the carrying case and the carrying device is configured to hold a wireless headset (column 1, line 67; column 2, lines 1-3), reading on claimed "peripheral device." Dyer also discloses carrying case 1005 includes integrated dongle 1010, Pouch 1015 is configured to hold external device 1020 and Pouch 1025 is designed to hold a wireless headset such as wireless headset 1030 (column 5, lines 49-54), reading on claimed "a holster for receiving and retaining both a peripheral device and a mobile device."

Dyer also discloses battery chargers 940 recharge battery 935 and when contacts 970 are engaged with spring loaded pins 955, battery chargers 940 recharge battery 975 of wireless

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headset 310 (column 5, lines 22-25). However, Dyer fails to disclose a mating structure for releasably retaining the peripheral device in electrical contact with the mobile device retained in the sleeve so as to permit the mobile device to charge a battery in the peripheral device. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Burson.

Burson teaches charging interfaces between portable devices with rechargeable batteries and base chargers (column 1, lines 7-8). Burson also teaches a charging base for use with a portable headset device is illustrated, the charging base may be utilized with any battery powered communication device that requires battery power during portable operation (column 9, lines 41-44). Burson also teaches the headset charging base 1000 includes a main body 1001 with a front wall portion 1002, main body underside portion 1008, and a charging contact device (column 9, lines 44-47). Burson also teaches headset charging base 1000 enables easy insertion of the headset into the charging base and easy coupling of the headset charging contacts to the base station charging contacts without contact between the base station charging contacts and headset housing located near the headset charging contacts (column 9, lines 58-63). Burson also teaches the charging base 1000 includes a headset cradle 1004 mated to front wall portion 1002 for guiding and aligning the inserted headset (column 10, lines 13-15), reading on claimed "a mating structure for releasably retaining the peripheral device in electrical contact with the mobile device retained in the sleeve so as to permit the mobile device to charge a battery in the peripheral device."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the holster for receiving and retaining a mobile device in a sleeve and a peripheral device, as disclosed by Dyer, a mating structure for releasably retaining the peripheral device in electrical contact with the mobile device retained in the sleeve so as to

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permit the mobile device to charge a battery in the peripheral device, as taught by Burson, in order to have a standard charging interface between wireless headsets and mobile devices.

As to claim 12, Dyer discloses a dongle is integrated into a carrying case, a holster or a similar carrying device, reading on claimed "holster," which is configured to carry an external device such as a wireless telephone (column 1, lines 62-66), reading on claimed "mobile device." Dyer also discloses the carrying device preferably allows the dongle to be connected with the external device when the external device is in the carrying case and the carrying device is configured to hold a wireless headset (column 1, line 67; column 2, lines 1-3), reading on claimed "peripheral device." Dyer also discloses carrying case 1005 includes integrated dongle 1010, Pouch 1015 is configured to hold external device 1020 and Pouch 1025 is designed to hold a wireless headset such as wireless headset 1030 (column 5, lines 49-54), reading on claimed "a system for mobile communications comprising: a mobile device for connecting to a network and providing voice services having a charging port; a peripheral device for wireless communication with the mobile device, the peripheral device having both a battery and a charging contact."

Dyer also discloses battery chargers 940 recharge battery 935 and when contacts 970 are engaged with spring loaded pins 955, battery chargers 940 recharge battery 975 of wireless headset 310 (column 5, lines 22-25). Dyer also discloses pouch 1015 is configured to hold external device 1020 and pouch 1025 is designed to hold a wireless headset such as wireless headset 1030 (column 5, lines 50-53; Figure 10), reading on claimed "a holster for receiving and retaining both the peripheral device and the mobile device." However, Dyer fails to disclose the charging port and charging contact are in electrical contact so as to allow the mobile device to charge the battery of the peripheral device. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Burson.

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Burson teaches charging interfaces between portable devices with rechargeable batteries and base chargers (column 1, lines 7-8). Burson also teaches a charging base for use with a portable headset device is illustrated, the charging base may be utilized with any battery powered communication device that requires battery power during portable operation (column 9, lines 41-44). Burson also teaches the headset charging base 1000 includes a main body 1001 with a front wall portion 1002, main body underside portion 1008, and a charging contact device (column 9, lines 44-47). Burson also teaches headset charging base 1000 enables easy insertion of the headset into the charging base and easy coupling of the headset charging contacts to the base station charging contacts without contact between the base station charging contacts and headset housing located near the headset charging contacts (column 9, lines 58-63). Burson also teaches the charging base 1000 includes a headset cradle 1004 mated to front wall portion 1002 for guiding and aligning the inserted headset (column 10, lines 13-15), reading on claimed "the charging port and charging contact are in electrical contact so as to allow the mobile device to charge the battery of the peripheral device."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the a system for mobile communications comprising: a mobile device for connecting to a network and providing voice services having a charging port; a peripheral device for wireless communication with the mobile device, the peripheral device having both a battery and a charging contact, as disclosed by Dyer, the charging port and charging contact are in electrical contact so as to allow the mobile device to charge the battery of the peripheral device, as taught by Burson, in order to have a standard charging interface between wireless headsets and mobile devices.

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As to **claim 13**, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claim 12 and Dyer also discloses the holster includes a sleeve for releasably retaining the mobile device (see Dyer, Figures 10-11).

As to **claim 14**, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claim 12; however, Dyer fails to disclose the holster includes a mating structure for electrically connecting the charging contact and the charging port when both the mobile device and the peripheral device are retained in the holster. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Burson.

Burson also teaches the base charging contact apparatus 800 enters a retraction process during coupling of the headset contact apparatus 802 prior to detent, and also enters the retraction process during decoupling after removal from detent (column 8, lines 61-65), reading on claimed "the holster includes a mating structure for electrically connecting the charging contact and the charging port when both the mobile device and the peripheral device are retained in the holster."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the system and holster, taught by Dyer and Burson, the holster includes a mating structure for electrically connecting the charging contact and the charging port when both the mobile device and the peripheral device are retained in the holster, as taught by Burson, in order to have a standard charging interface between wireless headsets and mobile devices.

As to **claim 15**, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claims 12-14; however, Dyer fails to disclose the mating structure holds the charging contact and charging port in direct electrical contact. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Burson.

Burson also teaches headset 500 is coupled to a charger, one of the sets of charging contacts of the charger, and charging current is supplied from the charger to the battery at the headset to recharge the battery (column 5, lines 60-63), reading on claimed "the mating structure holds the charging contact and charging port in direct electrical contact."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the system, holster, and mating structure, taught by Dyer and Burson, the mating structure holds the charging contact and charging port in direct electrical contact, as taught by Burson, in order to have a standard charging interface between wireless headsets and mobile devices.

As to claim 16, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claims 12-14 and Dyer also discloses jack 1160 receives power for a battery charger for recharging the batteries of external device 1115, wireless headset 1125 and/or dongle 1130 (column 6, lines 12-15), reading on claimed "the charging port is in electrical contact with the charging contact through an electrical connector housed in the mating structure."

As to claim 17, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claims 12-14 and 16 and Dyer also discloses when wireless headset 310 is in holster 305 and holster 305 is inserted in recharger 605, the batteries in both wireless headset 310 and integral dongle 405 may be recharged (column 4, lines 43-46), reading on claimed "the electrical connector includes a controller for regulating charging." It is inherent that in order for the recharger to charge the wireless headset the recharger must possess a controller.

As to claim 18, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claims 12-13 and Dyer also discloses pouch 1015 is configured to hold external device 1020 (column 5, lines 50-51), reading on claimed "base for supporting the mobile device in the sleeve, the base having an

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aperture for receiving the charging contact and allowing it to make electrical contact with the charging port.”

As to claim 19, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claims 12-14; however, Dyer fails to disclose the holster mating structure is selected from the group consisting of retaining bracket, a magnet, a tab, a latch, a flange, a hook, a clamp, a friction fit, and a tongue and groove. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Burson.

Burson also teaches headset 500 is coupled to a charger, one of the sets of charging contacts electrically couple to contacts of the charger, and charging current is supplied from the charger to the battery at the headset to recharge the battery (column 5, lines 60-63; Figure 10A), reading on claimed “the holster mating structure is selected from the group consisting of retaining bracket, a magnet, a tab, a latch, a flange, a hook, a clamp, a friction fit, and a tongue and groove.”

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the system and holster, taught by Dyer and Burson, the holster mating structure is selected from the group consisting of retaining bracket, a magnet, a tab, a latch, a flange, a hook, a clamp, a friction fit, and a tongue and groove, in order to have a standard charging interface between wireless headsets and mobile devices.

As to claim 20, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claim 1 and Dyer also discloses pouch 1015 is configured to hold external device 1020 and pouch 1025 is designed to hold a wireless headset such as wireless headset 1030 (column 5, lines 50-53; Figure 10), reading on claimed “the mobile device is a cellular phone and the peripheral device is selected from a group including a wireless headset for interaction with the cellular phone, a wireless

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headset for interaction with the cellular phone over a Bluetooth communication channel, and a camera for interaction with the mobile phone.”

As to claim 21, Dyer discloses a dongle is integrated into a carrying case, a holster or a similar carrying device, which is configured to carry an external device such as a wireless telephone (column 1, lines 62-66). Dyer also discloses the carrying device preferably allows the dongle to be connected with the external device when the external device is in the carrying case and the carrying device is configured to hold a wireless headset (column 1, line 67; column 2, lines 1-3), reading on claimed “peripheral device for wireless communication with a mobile device.” Dyer also discloses carrying case 1005 includes integrated dongle 1010, Pouch 1015 is configured to hold external device 1020 and Pouch 1025 is designed to hold a wireless headset such as wireless headset 1030 (column 5, lines 49-54).

Dyer also discloses battery chargers 940 recharge battery 935 and when contacts 970, reading on claimed “charging contact,” are engaged with spring loaded pins 955, battery chargers 940 recharge battery 975, reading on claimed “battery,” of wireless headset 310 (column 5, lines 22-25), reading on claimed “a batter for receiving and storing a charge; and a charging contact for providing a charge to the battery.” However, Dyer fails to disclose providing a charge to the battery *when placed in electrical contact with a charging port of a mobile device*. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Burson.

Burson teaches charging interfaces between portable devices with rechargeable batteries and base chargers (column 1, lines 7-8). Burson also teaches a charging base for use with a portable headset device is illustrated, the charging base may be utilized with any battery powered communication device that requires battery power during portable operation (column 9, lines 41-44). Burson also teaches the headset charging base 1000 includes a main body 1001

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with a front wall portion 1002, main body underside portion 1008, and a charging contact device (column 9, lines 44-47). Burson also teaches headset charging base 1000 enables easy insertion of the headset into the charging base and easy coupling of the headset charging contacts to the base station charging contacts without contact between the base station charging contacts and headset housing located near the headset charging contacts (column 9, lines 58-63). Burson also teaches the charging base 1000 includes a headset cradle 1004 mated to front wall portion 1002 for guiding and aligning the inserted headset (column 10, lines 13-15), reading on claimed "providing a charge to the battery when placed in electrical contact with a charging port of a mobile device."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require peripheral device for wireless communication with a mobile device, the peripheral device including: a batter for receiving and storing a charge; and a charging contact for providing a charge to the battery, as disclosed by Dyer, providing a charge to the battery when placed in electrical contact with a charging port of a mobile device, as taught by Burson, in order to have a standard charging interface between wireless headsets and mobile devices.

As to claim 21, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claim 21 and Dyer also discloses the carrying device preferably allows the dongle to be connected with the external device when the external device is in the carrying case and the carrying device is configured to hold a wireless headset (column 1, line 67; column 2, lines 1-3), reading on claimed "peripheral device is a headset."

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4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dyer and Burson as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Grivas et al (U.S. 2004/0116161 A1).

As to claim 10, Dyer and Burson teach everything as applied in claim 1 and Dyer discloses the mobile device is a cellular phone (see Dyer, Figures 10-14); however, neither Dyer nor Burson teach the peripheral device is a camera for interaction with the mobile device. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Grivas.

In the same field of endeavor, Grivas teaches an accessory 111, such as a camera, coupled to and may be powered from the wireless communication unit's battery (paragraph 12; Figure 1). Grivas also teaches the controller may also be coupled via a port 224, such as a USB, serial, parallel, or the like port, to an accessory device as well as accessory power supply 225 that is powered from the battery 211 where the controller again controls whether current is provided or when current into the supply is interrupted (paragraph 17), reading on claimed "the peripheral device is a camera for interaction with the mobile device."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the holster, mobile device, and peripheral device, taught by Dyer and Burson, the mobile device is a cellular phone, as disclosed by Dyer, the peripheral device is a camera for interaction with the mobile device, as taught by Grivas, in order for the mobile user to utilize a camera without undue battery consumption of the mobile device while still providing operating power to the camera for appropriate system performance.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Olivia Marsh whose telephone number is 571-272-7912. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on 571-272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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